Claims

1. Use of a nucleic acid encoding TBK-1 or a functional active derivative thereof for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of ischemic or dental diseases, smoker's leg and diabetic ulcers or for the stimulation of wound healing.

2. The use of claim 1, wherein the nucleic acid induces the production of VEGF.

3. The use according to any of claims 1 or 2, wherein the nucleic acid induces the formation of vascular vessels.

4. Use of

   a) TBK-1,
   b) a functional active derivative thereof,
   c) a nucleic acid encoding TBK-1, and /or
   d) means for the detection of the molecules of sections a), b) , c) or d)

   for the preparation of a diagnostic agent for the diagnosis of ischemic or dental diseases, smoker's leg and diabetic ulcers, wound healing disorders, cancer, hyperplasia, tumor progression, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, artherosclerosis, retinopathy, osteoarthritis, endometriosis or chronic inflammation.

5. Use of a TBK-1 inhibitor for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of cancer, hyperplasia, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, artherosclerosis, retinopathy, osteoarthritis, endometriosis or chronic inflammation.

6. The use of claim 5, wherein the inhibitor inhibits the production of VEGF.

7. The use of any of claims 5 or 6, wherein the inhibitor inhibits the formation of vascular vessels.

8. The use of any of claims 5 or 7, wherein the inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of antisense oligonucleotides, antisense RNA, siRNA, aptamers and Low molecular weight molecules (LMWs).

9. The use of claim 8, wherein the LMWs bind to the ATP-binding site of the kinase domain of TBK-1.

10. The use of any of claims 4 to 9, wherein the disease is cancer, preferably selected from the group consisting of brain cancer, pancreas carcinoma, stomach cancer, colon carcinoma, skin cancer, especially melanoma, bone cancer, kidney carcinoma, liver cancer, lung carcinoma, ovary cancer, mamma carcinoma, uterus carcinoma, prostate cancer and testis carcinoma.

11. A method for the identification of an anti-cancer drug, wherein

a) a potential TBK-1 interactor is brought into contact with TBK-1 or a functional derivative thereof, and
b) binding of the potential interactor to TBK-1 or the functional derivative thereof is determined, and
c) the anti-angiogenic capacity of the potential interactor is determined.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the anti-angiogenic capacity is determined by measuring the inhibition of VEGF production.

13. The method of any of claims 11 or 12, wherein the potential interactor is provided in the form of a chemical compound library.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the chemical compound library consists of a group of molecules or substances that bind to the ATP binding site of the kinase domain of TBK-1.

15. The method of any of claims 11 or 14, wherein the method is carried out on an array.